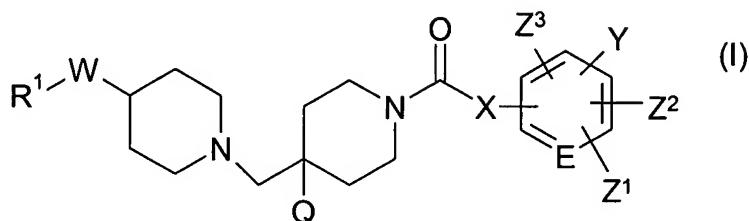


Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Original) A compound of formula (I):



wherein:

E is CH or N;

Q is hydrogen or hydroxy;

W is CH<sub>2</sub>, O or NR<sup>2</sup>;

X is a bond, CH<sub>2</sub> or CH<sub>2</sub>O;

Y is OH, CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>3</sup>, SO<sub>3</sub>H, CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>3</sup>, CH<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>H, OCH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>3</sup> or OCH<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>H;

Z<sup>1</sup>, Z<sup>2</sup>, Z<sup>3</sup> are, independently, hydrogen, halogen, cyano, nitro, hydroxy, NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>5</sup>, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl (optionally substituted with halogen), C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxy (optionally substituted with halogen), S(O)<sub>p</sub>(C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl), S(O)<sub>q</sub>CF<sub>3</sub> or S(O)<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>;

R<sup>1</sup> is phenyl optionally substituted by halogen, cyano, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> haloalkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy or C<sub>1-4</sub> haloalkoxy;

R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen or C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl;

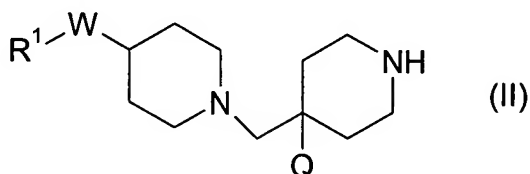
R<sup>3</sup> is hydrogen, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl or benzyl;

p and q are, independently, 0, 1 or 2;

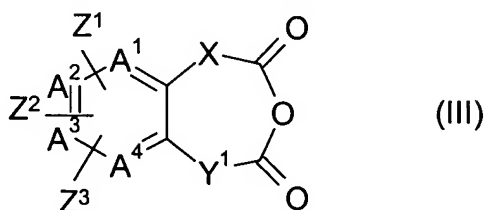
$R^4$ ,  $R^5$ ,  $R^6$  and  $R^7$  are, independently, hydrogen,  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl (optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy or  $C_{3-10}$  cycloalkyl),  $CH_2(C_{2-5}$  alkenyl), phenyl (itself optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy, nitro,  $NH_2$ ,  $NH(C_{1-4}$  alkyl),  $N(C_{1-4}$  alkyl) $_2$  (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for  $R^4$  and  $R^5$  below),  $S(O)_2(C_{1-4}$  alkyl),  $S(O)_2NH_2$ ,  $S(O)_2NH(C_{1-4}$  alkyl),  $S(O)_2N(C_{1-4}$  alkyl) $_2$  (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for  $R^4$  and  $R^5$  below), cyano,  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl,  $C_{1-4}$  alkoxy,  $C(O)NH_2$ ,  $C(O)NH(C_{1-4}$  alkyl),  $C(O)N(C_{1-4}$  alkyl) $_2$  (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for  $R^4$  and  $R^5$  below),  $CO_2H$ ,  $CO_2(C_{1-4}$  alkyl),  $NHC(O)(C_{1-4}$  alkyl),  $NHS(O)_2(C_{1-4}$  alkyl),  $C(O)(C_{1-4}$  alkyl),  $CF_3$  or  $OCF_3$ ) or heterocyclyl (itself optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy, nitro,  $NH_2$ ,  $NH(C_{1-4}$  alkyl),  $N(C_{1-4}$  alkyl) $_2$  (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for  $R^4$  and  $R^5$  below),  $S(O)_2(C_{1-4}$  alkyl),  $S(O)_2NH_2$ ,  $S(O)_2NH(C_{1-4}$  alkyl),  $S(O)_2N(C_{1-4}$  alkyl) $_2$  (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for  $R^4$  and  $R^5$  below), cyano,  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl,  $C_{1-4}$  alkoxy,  $C(O)NH_2$ ,  $C(O)NH(C_{1-4}$  alkyl),  $C(O)N(C_{1-4}$  alkyl) $_2$  (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for  $R^4$  and  $R^5$  below),  $CO_2H$ ,  $CO_2(C_{1-4}$  alkyl),  $NHC(O)(C_{1-4}$  alkyl),  $NHS(O)_2(C_{1-4}$  alkyl),  $C(O)(C_{1-4}$  alkyl),  $CF_3$  or  $OCF_3$ ); alternatively  $NR^4R^5$  or  $NR^6R^7$  may, independently, form a 4-7 membered heterocyclic ring, azetidine, pyrrolidine, piperidine, azepine, morpholine or piperazine, the latter optionally substituted by  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl on the distal nitrogen; or an N-oxide thereof; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; or a solvate thereof.

2. (Original) A compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 1 wherein W is O.
3. (Currently amended) A compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 1 [[or 2]] wherein E is CH.
4. (Currently amended) A compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 1, ~~2 or 3~~ wherein  $R^1$  is phenyl optionally substituted with halogen,  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl or  $C_{1-4}$  alkoxy.

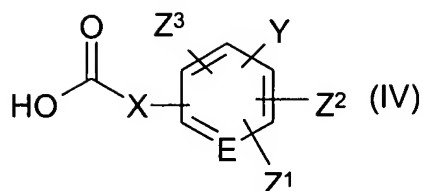
5. (Currently amended) A compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 1, ~~2, 3 or 4~~ wherein Y is CO<sub>2</sub>H, CO<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl), CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H or OH.
6. (Currently amended) A compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 1, ~~2, 3, 4 or 5~~ wherein Z<sup>1</sup>, Z<sup>2</sup> and Z<sup>3</sup> are, independently, hydrogen, halogen, cyano, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, CF<sub>3</sub>, OCF<sub>3</sub>, S(O)<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl) or S(O)<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>.
7. (Original) A process for preparing a compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 1, the process comprising:
  - a. when Y is CO<sub>2</sub>H, CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H or OCH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H, said Y group being ortho to the group X, acylating a compound of formula (II):



via the ring opening of an anhydride of formula (III):

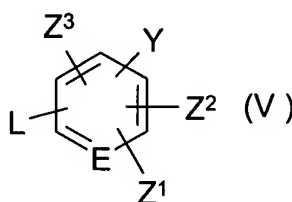


- wherein one of A<sup>1</sup>, A<sup>2</sup>, A<sup>3</sup> and A<sup>4</sup> is CH or N; the other three of A<sup>1</sup>, A<sup>2</sup>, A<sup>3</sup> and A<sup>4</sup> are carbon and each of the three carries Z<sup>1</sup>, Z<sup>2</sup> or Z<sup>3</sup>, there being only one of each of Z<sup>1</sup>, Z<sup>2</sup> and Z<sup>3</sup>; X is as defined in claim 1; and Y<sup>1</sup> is a bond, CH<sub>2</sub> or OCH<sub>2</sub>; in the presence of a suitable tertiary amine, in a suitable solvent at an elevated temperature;
- b. when Y is CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>3</sup>, CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>3</sup> or OCH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> is not hydrogen, coupling a compound of formula (II) with a compound of formula (IV):



either going via the acid chloride of the compound of formula (IV) or by using a coupling reagent;

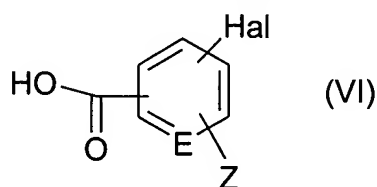
- c. when  $X$  is a bond and  $Y$  is  $\text{CO}_2\text{R}^3$ , carbonylating a compound of formula (V):



wherein  $L$  is chloro, bromo, iodo or O-triflate, and then quenching the product so formed with a compound of formula (II);

- d. when  $X$  is a bond,  $Y$  is  $\text{CO}_2\text{R}^3$ ,  $\text{R}^3$  is not hydrogen, and  $\text{R}^1$  does not have a chloro, bromo or iodo substituent,

- i. coupling a compound of formula (II) with an acid of formula (VI):



wherein  $\text{Hal}$  is chloro, bromo or iodo;

- ii. carbonylating the compound so formed; and then,  
iii. quenching the product so formed with a  $\text{C}_{1-6}$  aliphatic alcohol or benzylalcohol;

OR

- e. when  $Y$  is or includes a  $\text{CO}_2\text{R}^3$  group:

- i. when  $R^3$  is hydrogen said compound can be converted to a compound of the invention where  $R^3$  is not hydrogen by a standard esterification method; or
  - ii. when  $R^3$  is not hydrogen said compound can be converted to a compound of the invention where  $R^3$  is hydrogen by a standard ester hydrolysis method.
- 8. (Original) A pharmaceutical composition which comprises a compound of the formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or solvate thereof as claimed in claim 1, and a pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvant, diluent or carrier.
- 9-10. (Cancelled)
- 11. (Currently amended) A method of treating a chemokine mediated disease state in a mammal suffering from, or at risk of, said disease, which comprises administering to [[a]] ~~said mammal in need of such treatment~~ a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or solvate thereof as claimed in claim 1.
- 12. (New) A compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 2, wherein E is CH.
- 13. (New) A compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 2, wherein  $R^1$  is phenyl optionally substituted with halogen,  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl or  $C_{1-4}$  alkoxy.
- 14. (New) A compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 3 wherein  $R^1$  is phenyl optionally substituted with halogen,  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl or  $C_{1-4}$  alkoxy.

15. (New) A compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 2, wherein Y is CO<sub>2</sub>H, CO<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl), CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H or OH.
16. (New) A compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 3, wherein Y is CO<sub>2</sub>H, CO<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl), CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H or OH.
17. (New) A compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 4, wherein Y is CO<sub>2</sub>H, CO<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl), CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H or OH.
18. (New) A compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 2, wherein Z<sup>1</sup>, Z<sup>2</sup> and Z<sup>3</sup> are, independently, hydrogen, halogen, cyano, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, CF<sub>3</sub>, OCF<sub>3</sub>, S(O)<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl) or S(O)<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>.
19. (New) A compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 3, wherein Z<sup>1</sup>, Z<sup>2</sup> and Z<sup>3</sup> are, independently, hydrogen, halogen, cyano, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, CF<sub>3</sub>, OCF<sub>3</sub>, S(O)<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl) or S(O)<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>.
20. (New) A compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 4, wherein Z<sup>1</sup>, Z<sup>2</sup> and Z<sup>3</sup> are, independently, hydrogen, halogen, cyano, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, CF<sub>3</sub>, OCF<sub>3</sub>, S(O)<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl) or S(O)<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>.
21. (New) A compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 5, wherein Z<sup>1</sup>, Z<sup>2</sup> and Z<sup>3</sup> are, independently, hydrogen, halogen, cyano, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, CF<sub>3</sub>, OCF<sub>3</sub>, S(O)<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl) or S(O)<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>.